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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

PARTON, KEVIN S

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2153

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/409,627	MANN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Kevin Parton	2153

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4) Claim(s) 1-24 and 29-31 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-24 and 29-31 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.  
 If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.  
 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
 \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.  
 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
 a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.  
 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                    4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                    5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.                    6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments filed 07/16/2002 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The claim limitations used in the application continue to read on the references presented in the previous office action.

2. Applicant argues: "*The Office Action argues that the cited passages teach a means for dynamically obtaining configuration data from a remote alert proxy using the at least one obtained management parameter. See Office Action, page 3, para. 6. The Applicants respectfully disagree.*

*"The cited passages of Reichmeyer merely disclose a network device that uses a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) compliant message to locate a configuration file. An alert proxy or its equivalent is not discussed at all and, specifically, obtaining configuration data from a remote alert proxy using the at least one obtained alert detection and management parameter is not disclosed by the cited passages. Therefore, Applicants find nothing in the cited passages of Reichmeyer that disclose "dynamically obtaining configuration data from a remote alert proxy using the at least one obtained alert detection and management parameter," as recited in claim 1.,"* page 5, paragraphs 2 and 3.

Applicant arguments are not persuasive because the system of Reichmeyer et al. teaches a method wherein a client retrieves a management parameter from a first server and uses that parameter to access a second server that delivers configuration information to the client (column 6, lines 7-13; column 4, lines 38-42; column 12, lines 41-42). While Reichmeyer et al. does not

recite an alert proxy, the fundamental concept of configuring a client machine with configuration data from a remote server, such as claimed, is disclosed by Reichmeyer et al. The examiner notes that the rejection to the claims is based on the combined teaching of Reichmeyer et al. and Hunter et al., not the references taken individually.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

3. The applicant further argues: "*The Office Action argues that Hunter teaches a means for dynamically obtaining at least one alert detection parameter from a first server. Whether or not Hunter teaches a means for dynamically obtaining at least one alert detection parameter from a first server, it does not teach or suggest an alert proxy as claimed by Applicants. An alert proxy is used to transform device specific alert data into plain text explanations of the event. See, e.g., Specification page 9, lines 9-11. The alert proxy is also capable of translating command data received from a management application into specific client-based hardware control data. See, e.g., Specification page 26, lines 20-22. The cited passages of Hunter do not disclose either of these features. Hunter, therefore, cannot cure the deficiencies of Reichmeyer,*" page 5, paragraph 4.

Applicant's arguments are not persuasive because the system disclosed by Hunter teaches all the functions of the 'alert proxy' although the term is not explicitly used.

Hunter et al. teach an event management system wherein an event is transmitted from a managed device to a management server. This management server can respond with specific

instructions or commands for the managed device to carry out in response to the event (column 5, lines 16-18; column 6, lines 18-21).

These are all the functions of the ‘alert proxy’ and although it is not explicitly referred to as such, it fulfills the claimed functions.

4. The applicant further argues: “*As shown above, neither Reichmeyer nor Hunter teaches or suggests an alert proxy. Thus, no combination of Reichmeyer with Hunter teaches or suggests an alert proxy. For at least the reason that neither reference, alone or in combination, teaches or suggests an alert proxy. Applicants respectfully submit that no combination of Reichmeyer with Hunter renders claims 1, 11, 19, and 22 obvious,*” page 5, paragraph 5.

Applicant’s arguments are not persuasive because, as shown above, Hunter et al. teach a management server with functions equivalent to the ‘alert proxy’ defined in the specification. Further, Reichmeyer et al. teach a system with a management server that provides configuration information to a client via a second proxy server. The combination of these references is the basis of the rejection stated above. One would be motivated to do this in order to allow the configured system to detect alerts and notify the proxy server. This server could then return the appropriate commands to the affected device. This saves administrator time and decreases the overall downtime of the system.

5. In considering the argument in regards to Cromer, the applicant’s argument is not persuasive because Cromer et al. teach a system wherein monitoring can take place when a device is in a reduced functional state, including operating system unavailable state (column 3, lines 38-43). In combination with the system of Reichmeyer et al. and Hunter et al., this renders the dependent claims obvious as stated in the previous office action.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

7. Claims 29-31 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hunter et al..  
8. Regarding claim 29, Hunter et al. teach a system for remotely monitoring and receiving event information from devices comprising:

- a. A management application (column 4, lines 60-67). Note that the management application of the reference resides on the server where events are accepted, translated, and responded to.
- b. An alert proxy to translate command data from the management application into device-specific control data (column 5, lines 16-18). Note that the reference shows a server where event messages are translated, read and responded to by translating them into device specific control data. The methods of the reference provide the function of an 'alert proxy'

9. Regarding claim 30, Hunter et al. teach all limitations as applied to claim 29. They further teach means wherein the alert proxy further to transform device specific alert data into plain text explanations of the alert (column 11, lines 8-10; column 12, lines 59-60). Note that sending the user the notification of a necessary state change implies the translation of the alert into plain text.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 1, 2, 5-17, 19, 20, 22, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reichmeyer et al. in view of Hunter et al.

12. Regarding claims 1, 19, and 22, Reichmeyer et al. teach a system for configuration of a network device comprising:

- a. means for dynamically obtaining at least one management parameter from a first server (column 6, lines 7-13)
- b. means for dynamically obtaining configuration data from a remote proxy (here referred to as alert proxy) using the at least one obtained management parameter (column 6, lines 7-13; column 4, lines 38-43); and
- c. means for automatically configuring the client device using the dynamically obtained configuration data (column 12, lines 41-42)

Although the system disclosed by Reichmeyer et al. shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose:

- a. means for dynamically obtaining at least one alert detection parameter from a first server

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Reichmeyer et al., as evidenced by Hunter et al.

In an analogous art, Hunter et al. disclose a system for monitoring alert notification to a server for client devices comprising:

- a. means for dynamically obtaining at least one alert detection parameter from a first server (column 4, lines 11-16).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include an alert detection parameter with the at least one management parameter.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this in order to allow the device to be easily monitored locally.

13. Regarding claim 2, although the system disclosed by Reichmeyer et al. (as applied to claim 1) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose:

- a. means wherein the automatically configuring the client device using the dynamically obtained configuration data further comprises enabling the client device to detect alerts.

In an analogous art, Hunter et al. disclose a system for monitoring of client devices on a network comprising:

- a. means wherein the automatically configuring the client device using the dynamically obtained configuration data further comprises enabling the client device to detect alerts (column 11, line 63 – column 12, line 10).

Given the teaching of Hunter et al., a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the benefit of configuring the clients of Reichmeyer et al. to monitor and report on events. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this in order to allow aberrant events or alerts to be reported to the central server or alert proxy.

14. Regarding claim 5, the systems disclosed by Reichmeyer et al. and Hunter et al. teach all the limitations as specified above. Reichmeyer et al. further teach a system wherein the first server operates according to a dynamic host control protocol (column 3, line 55 – column 4, line 30). The configuration information server is analogous to the first server of the claim.

15. Regarding claim 6, Reichmeyer et al. discloses a system for network device configuration comprising:

- a. means wherein the at least one management parameter is requested by the client device from the first server (column 4 lines 14-17).

Although the system disclosed by Reichmeyer et al. shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose:

- a. means wherein the at least one alert detection parameter is requested by the client device from the first server.

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Reichmeyer, as evidenced by Hunter et al.

In an analogous art, Hunter et al. disclose a system for monitoring alert notification to a server for client devices comprising:

- a. means wherein at least one alert detection parameter is requested by the client device from the first server (column 15, lines 11-14).

Given the teaching of Hunter et al., a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Reichmeyer et al. by obtaining the at least one alert detection and management parameter from a single, two logically, or two physically separated servers. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this in order to separate functions onto separate servers to increase efficiency and/or reliability.

16. Regarding claim 7, the systems disclosed by Reichmeyer et al. and Hunter et al. teach all the limitations as specified above. Reichmeyer et al. further teach a system wherein the at least one alert detection and management parameter is requested by the client device using the options field of a dynamic host control protocol (DHCP) message (column 4 lines 34-38).

17. Regarding claims 8, 20, and 24, Reichmeyer et al. disclose a system for network device configuration comprising:

- a. means wherein dynamically obtaining by the client device the at least one alert detection and management parameter further comprises dynamically obtaining a configuration server address (column 6, lines 7-13).

Although the system disclosed by Reichmeyer et al. shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose:

- a. means wherein dynamically obtaining by the client device the at least one alert detection and management parameter further comprises obtaining at least one of an alert destination address, watchdog interval, and heartbeat interval.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Reichmeyer et al, as evidenced by Hunter et al.

In an analogous art, Hunter et al. disclose a system for monitoring alert notification to a server for client devices comprising:

- a. means wherein dynamically obtaining by the client device the at least one alert detection and management parameter further comprises obtaining at least one of an alert destination address (column 11, line 63- column 12, line 10), watchdog interval, and heartbeat interval.

Given the teaching of Hunter et al., a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Reichmeyer et al. by including the alert monitoring server address, or alert destination address, in the initial communication and configuration. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this in order to allow the configured device to begin detecting and sending alerts without further configuration.

Please note that any of a number of configuration values could be included.

18. Regarding claim 9, Reichmeyer et al. disclose a system for network device configuration comprising:

- a. means wherein the configuration file address uniquely identifies the remote configuration file server on the network (column 6, lines 7-13; column 4, lines 38-43).

Although the system disclosed by Reichmeyer et al. shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose:

- a. means wherein the alert destination file address uniquely identifies the remote alert proxy on the network.

In an analogous art, Hunter et al. disclose a system for monitoring alert notification to a server for client devices comprising:

- a. means wherein the alert destination file address uniquely identifies the remote alert proxy on the network (column 11, line 63 – column 12, line 10).

Given the teaching of Hunter, a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of including the address of an alert proxy with the location of the configuration file of Reichmeyer et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this in order to allow aberrant events or alerts to be reported to the central server or alert proxy.

19. Regarding claim 10, Reichmeyer et al. and Hunter et al teach all the limitations of claims 1, but do not specify that the configuration data is dynamically obtained from a remote alert proxy through a remote management and control protocol (RMCP).

A person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of specifying that the configuration data is dynamically obtained from a remote alert proxy through a remote management and control protocol (RMCP). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use any industry standard messaging that would facilitate the necessary information exchange. One

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would have been motivated to do this in order to make the system operate on any of a number of standard networks employing any of a number of different communication protocols.

20. Regarding claim 11, Reichmeyer et al. disclose a system for network device configuration comprising:

- a. means for receiving by a proxy (referred to as an alert proxy), a configuration data request from a client device (column 4, lines 41-43)
- b. means wherein the configuration data request is being submitted by the client device using at least one dynamically obtained management parameter (column 6, lines 7-13, column 4, lines 38-40); and
- c. means for providing the requested configuration data to the client device to enable the client device to be automatically configured (column 4, lines 41-43).

Although the system disclosed by Reichmeyer et al. shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose:

- a. means wherein the configuration data request is being submitted by the client device using at least one dynamically obtained alert detection parameter.

In an analogous art, Hunter et al. disclose a system for monitoring alert notification to a server for client devices comprising:

- a. means wherein the configuration data request is being submitted by the client device using at least one dynamically obtained alert detection parameter (column 15, lines 11-14).

Given the teaching of Hunter et al., a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Reichmeyer to include alert

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detection parameters with the standard network configuration. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this in order to allow the configured device to begin detecting and sending alerts without further configuration.

21. Regarding claim 12, Reichmeyer et al. and Hunter et al. teach all the limitations of the claim with the exception of specifying that the alert detection and management parameter come from a second server.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use two logically or physically separated servers for the delivery of the parameter and the delivery of the configuration file. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this in order to increase reliability and efficiency of the system.

22. Regarding claim 13, the systems disclosed by Reichmeyer et al. and Hunter et al. teach all the limitations as specified above. Reichmeyer et al. further teach a system wherein the second server operates according to a dynamic host control protocol (DHCP) (column 3, line 55 – column 4, line 30). The configuration information server is analogous to the second server of the claim.

23. Regarding claim 14, Reichmeyer et al. disclose a system for network device configuration comprising:

a. means wherein the at least one dynamically obtained alert detection and management parameter includes a configuration file destination address (column 6, lines 7-13).

Although the system disclosed by Reichmeyer et al. shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose:

- a. means wherein the at least one dynamically obtained alert detection and management parameter includes at least one of a dynamically obtained alert destination address, watchdog interval and heartbeat interval.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Reichmeyer et al, as evidenced by Hunter et al.

In an analogous art, Hunter et al. disclose a system for monitoring alert notification to a server for client devices comprising:

- a. means wherein the at least one dynamically obtained alert detection and management parameter includes at least one of a dynamically obtained alert destination address (column 11, line 63- column 12, line 10), watchdog interval and heartbeat interval.

Given the teaching of Hunter et al., a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Reichmeyer et al. by including the alert monitoring server address, or alert destination address, in the initial communication and configuration. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this in order to allow the configured device to begin detecting and sending alerts without further configuration.

Please note that any of a number of configuration values could be included.

24. Regarding claim 15, Reichmeyer et al. and Hunter et al. teach all the limitations of the claim as specified above. Reichmeyer further teaches means wherein the dynamically obtained alert destination address uniquely identifies the first server on the network (column 6, lines 7-13; column 4, lines 38-43). Note that the 'first server' on the network is the one that houses configuration information for the client.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that the alert destination address could uniquely identify a server referred to as an alert proxy. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the configuration would then facilitate error reporting.

25. Regarding claim 16, Reichmeyer et al. and Hunter et al teach all the limitations of claim 11, but do not specify that the configuration data is provided to the client device through a remote management and control protocol (RMCP).

A person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of specifying that the configuration data is provided to the client device through a remote management and control protocol (RMCP). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use any industry standard messaging that would facilitate the necessary information exchange. One would have been motivated to do this in order to make the system operate on any of a number of standard networks employing any of a number of different communication protocols.

26. Regarding claim 17, Reichmeyer et al. (as applied to claim 11) shows a system substantially similar to the claimed invention but fails to show:

- a. means wherein the providing the requested configuration data to the client device to enable the client device to be automatically configured further comprises enabling the client device to detect alerts.

In an analogous art, Hunter et al disclose configuration of newly integrated clients to monitor and control connected network devices comprising:

a. means wherein the providing the requested configuration data to the client device to enable the client device to be automatically configured further comprises enabling the client device to detect alerts(column 11, line 63 – column 12, line 10).

Given the teaching of Hunter et al., a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the benefit of configuring the clients of Reichmeyer et al. to monitor and report on events. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this in order to allow aberrant events or alerts to be reported to the central server or alert proxy.

27. Claims 3, 4, 18, 21, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reichmeyer et al. and Hunter et al. as applied to claims 1, 2, 5-17, 19, 20, 22, and 24-27 above, and further in view of Cromer et al.

28. Regarding claims 3 and 23, although Reichmeyer et al. and Hunter et al. show substantial features of the claimed invention (discussed above), they fail to disclose:

a. Means for enabling the device to detect alerts while the device is in a reduced functional state

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Reichmeyer et al. in view of Hunter et al. as evidenced by Cromer et al.

In an analogous art, Cromer et al. teach a system comprising:

a. Means for enabling a client device to detect alerts while the device is in a reduced functional state (column 3, lines 38-43).

Given the teaching of Cromer et al., a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Reichmeyer et al. in view of Hunter et

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al. by employing this system to allow for monitoring of alerts while the client CPU is down. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to ensure some level of alert detection while the client CPU was unavailable.

29. Regarding claims 4, 18, and 21, although Reichmeyer et al. and Hunter et al. show substantial features of the claimed invention (discussed above), they fail to disclose:

- a. Means for enabling the device to detect alerts while the device is in a reduced functional state wherein the reduced functional state includes an operating system unavailable state.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Reichmeyer et al. in view of Hunter et al. as evidenced by Cromer et al.

In an analogous art, Cromer et al. teach a system comprising:

- a. Means for enabling the device to detect alerts while the device is in a reduced functional state wherein the reduced functional state includes an operating system unavailable state (column 3, lines 38-43).

Given the teaching of Cromer et al., a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Reichmeyer et al. in view of Hunter et al. by employing this system to allow for monitoring of alerts while the client CPU is down. This powerless reduced functionality state encompasses operating system unavailable. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to ensure some level of alert detection while the client CPU was unavailable.

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30. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hunter et al. in view of Bizzari.

31. Regarding claim 31, although the system disclosed by Hunter et al. (as applied to claim 30) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose means wherein the device specific alert data includes Basic Input/Output System (BIOS) Power-on Self Test (POST) codes.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Hunter et al., as evidenced by Bizzari.

In an analogous art, Bizzari discloses a system for remote diagnostics and repair wherein the device specific alert data includes Basic Input/Output System (BIOS) Power-on Self Test (POST) codes (abstract; column 6, lines 5-9).

Given the teaching of Bizzari, a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Hunter et al. by employing the specific type of codes BIOS POST. This is a well-known application for detecting errors during the boot process and can be used for transferring any events to the management server. Using this benefits the system by allowing it to generate and receive alerts from devices as they start up, avoiding the possibility of a system crashing during startup and never being monitored by the management server.

### *Conclusion*

32. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kevin Parton whose telephone number is (703)306-0543. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00AM - 4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on (703)305-4792. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)746-9242 for regular communications and (703)746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-3900.

Kevin Parton  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2153

ksp  
September 24, 2002

  
GLENTON B. BURGESS  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100